

U.S. CLOSES RIFTS ON LATIN POLICY

Martin Takes Policy Reins
in State Department

By TAD SZULO

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The Administration's procedures for planning policies toward Latin America are gradually being tightened after a long period of experimentation and what President Kennedy himself has called "creative chaos."

But functions and responsibilities are still scattered among highly placed persons in and out of the State Department—which is technically responsible for formulating policy—and a considerable lack of coordination remains among the many agencies concerned with Latin America. In addition, the policy-making agencies have not meshed with the mechanism of the economic development programs under the Alliance for Progress.

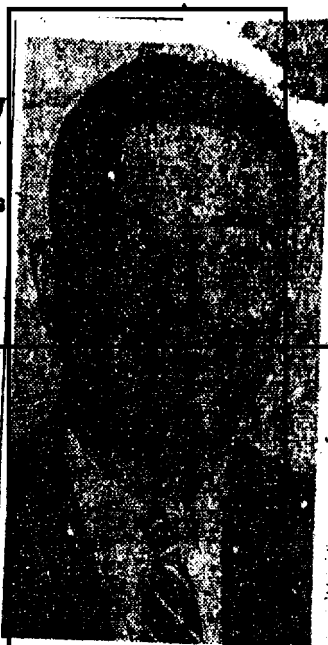
The task of making the Alliance an integrated instrument of United States policy in Latin America has become primarily the task of Edwin M. Martin, the new Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

Indications are that Mr. Martin has become the closest thing to a "boss" of Latin-American policy the Kennedy Administration has had since he was shifted last month from his former post as Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. It is understood that Mr. Martin accepted the position after receiving a commitment from Secretary of State Dean Rusk that he would enjoy full authority in his bureau.

Martin's Gains Noted

Mr. Martin appears to have won some success in his attack on the bureau's problems, and he seems to have worked out a satisfactory relationship with his top deputy, Richard N. Goodwin.

Mr. Goodwin has been somewhat controversial in Washington. First as the President's special assistant on Latin America and then as a deputy assistant secretary of state, he was charged with being too young—he is 30—and with having little experience in Latin-American affairs. He was rejected because he had the ear of the President.



UNIFYING POLICIES:
Edwin M. Martin, new Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

Many persons in Washington have criticized Mr. Goodwin for brashness and exercise of authority, but none of his critics have specified that any of Mr. Goodwin's activities have damaged United States interests.

Most Latin-American diplomats, however, have reacted favorably to Mr. Goodwin. He has been able to cut through red tape in the White House and the State Department and obtain quick solutions for pressing problems, they say. Many of them have been impressed by his quick grasp of Latin-American affairs.

Until Mr. Martin arrived in the State Department's Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Mr. Goodwin's role was somewhat ambiguous. Now, according to officials familiar with the situation, Mr. Goodwin has worked himself into Mr. Martin's team and the two appear to be working closely and harmoniously.

Marked Chain of Command

While Mr. Goodwin is believed to be maintaining his White House connections, there appears to be no question over the chain of command in the bureau or Mr. Martin's own standing.

The problems Mr. Martin and Mr. Goodwin face often involve finding the right men for the Bureau's tasks. Thus Herbert K. May, a Treasury official with considerable Latin-American experience, will become next month a deputy to Mr. Martin for economic affairs.

The third bureau is Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., who has been instrumental in cultural and certain political affairs. There is some feeling in the department, however, that Mr. Morales' special talents and connections in Latin America have not been fully used.

There has been some recent speculation that Mr. Morales may soon replace Ambassador W. Morrisson as United States Ambassador to the Organization of American States. Mr. Morrisson, former Mayor of New Orleans, was reported to be considering returning to politics in late spring or early summer.

One of the Administration's Latin-American problems is how to infuse more prestige and power into the Organization of American States to make it function more effectively in the political field and in support of the Alliance for Progress.

Difficulty With Alliance

Although Mr. Martin and his bureau work as closely as possible with Teodoro Moscoso, the administrator of the Alliance, there is a growing impression that the two agencies are having difficulty agreeing on an integrated policy for the development program, which the President sees primarily as a political and philosophical concept.

Some of these difficulties appear to stem from the position of the Alliance operation in the Administration for International Development, headed by Fowler Hamilton, and from general organization problems.

Thus, until recently, the Alliance has been devoting much time to its own administration and little time has been given to the type of creative thinking that is considered necessary if the program is to succeed.

To try to unify in some manner the Administration's policy thinking on Latin America, a Latin-American Policy Committee has been functioning quietly under the chairmanship of Mr. Martin or Mr. Goodwin. Its members include Mr. Moscoso and high officials from the Central Intelligence Agency.

the United States Information Agency and several other agencies.

To clarify the problems facing the United States in Latin America, a temporary Latin-American Strategy Studies Group has been set up by Walt Rostow, chairman of the Policy Planning Council in the State Department. This group is engaged in preparing detailed studies of several Latin-American republics.

In addition to all these formal channels and procedures, President Kennedy takes personal interest in the formulation of Latin-American policy.

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